THE
BEE:
OR,
Universal Weekly Pamphlet
REVIVED.

CONTAINING

Something to hit Every Man's TASTE and PRINCIPLES.

By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN.

NUMBER XV.

From *Saturday, June* 2. to *Saturday, June* 9.

To be Continued Weekly.

Sold by all Bookſellers in *Town* and *Country*.

[Price Sixpence.]

Illæ continuo Saltus Silvaſque peragrant,
Purpureoſque metunt flores, & flumina libant
Summa leves. Hinc neſcio quâ dulcedine lætæ
Progeniem nidoſque fovent : hinc arte recentes
Excudunt ceras, & mella tenacia fingunt. VIRG.

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An Abridgment of every Thing *Material*, and all the *Essays* worth Reading, in the Weekly Papers; The *strongest Arguments* on *each Side* of the Question, in all Disputes of a *Publick* Nature, placed in a *fair* and *impartial* Light; with several *Original Compositions* in *Prose* and *Verse*.

An Account of *Foreign Affairs* and *Domestick Occurrences*, in a much clearer *Stile* and *Manner* than any *News-Paper*. A List of Deaths, Marriages, and Preferments. An Account of the most *Remarkable Books* Published *Abroad*. A Catalogue of all Books and Pamphlets Published at *Home* in the Week, with *short Reflections* upon such as *deserve* it. The Prices of Stocks, Goods, and Grain; the Course of Exchange, and Bills of Mortality.

In a Word, Laying before the READER, at *One View*, (for an Expence which does not amount to a *Penny* a Day) a Weekly State of WIT, LEARNING, POLITICKS, NEWS and BUSINESS.

N° XV. From *Saturday June* 2. to *Saturday June* 9.

——*Juvatque novos decerpere flores.* Lucret.

This NUMBER, among other *Curious Particulars*, contains,

I. The Preface.
II. A Method to discover how far People are concerned for the Happiness of their Country.
III. A Specimen of Mr. *Walsingham*'s Raillery.
IV. Publick Rejoycings ought to be in Proportion to the Danger escaped.
V. The Message which a certain Noble Lord lately sent to the Author of the *Free-Briton* and the Answer returned to his Lordship.
VI. Of the Origin, Nature, and Extent of Rights, Natural and Civil: The Rights of the People.
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VIII. Domestick Occurrences and the Drone's Collection.
IX. An exact List for the Use of Merchants of all such Vessels as sail from, or come into any of our home Ports.
X. An Observation on the late Mr. *Addison*.
XI. Miscellany Poems, *&c.*

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The laſt BEE.

NUMBER XIV.

Among other CURIOUS PARTICULARS Contained

I. The *Hiſtory* of the *Suppreſſion* of the BEE, in a Let-
ter to every Perſon in *Great-Britain* who has the leaſt
Regard for the *Liberty of the Preſs*.
II. The *Owls* and the *Sun*, a Fable.
III. The Moral.
IV. The *Project* for extending the Laws of Exciſe is not
laid aſide: It is only *Poſtponed* and *Suſpended*.
V. An Account of what happened between the Lord
Mayor of *London* and the Recorder, upon a late me-
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VI. Minutes taken at the Committee of Grievances held
in D——r-ſtreet by Adjournment from D——y *May*
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nions and Practices.
VIII. A Letter to the *Craftſman* upon the Diſmiſſion of
a certain Noble Lord from his Majeſty's Service.
IX, An Account of the Proceedings of the dealers in
Dullneſs.
X. Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections.
XI. Domeſtick Occurrences and the *Drone's Collection*.
XII. The State of Literature in Foreign Parts.
XIII. Concluſion of the Life of the celebrated *Saladin*,
upon whom King *Richard* the Firſt made War in the
Holy Land.
XIV. Miſcellany Poems, Songs, *&c.*

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Universal Weekly Pamphlet

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OUR *Enemies being pretty ſenſible, that ſince the World is apprized of our Caſe, it may be more difficult then they once Thought to ſuppreſs this Pamphlet under a certain* Maſk *that has often covered the* blackeſt Actions, (*viz.*) *The* formal *and* plauſible Pretence *of* LAW, *have had Recourſe to* other Arts, *ſo very* mean, *and* wicked, *that We believe our Readers would hardly Credit a bare* Recital *of them, if We did not, at the ſame Time, plainly prove ſome* certain Facts: *We may perhaps, ſhortly take a proper Opportunity to do this, and open a Scene in which the* chief Agent *and* Projector, *together with all his* little Tools, *may appear to the World in their* true Colours. *In the mean Time, in Defiance of Cruelty, Envy, and Malice, We ſhall proceed on the Plan We firſt propoſed to the Publick.*

Extract from the laſt CRAFTSMAN.

A Method to diſcover how the People are concerned for the Happineſs of their Country.

MR. D'Anvers *obſerves, in the Beginning of his Journal, that the total Defeat of a late* execrable Scheme, *has given us a juſt Idea of a brave People ſtruggling for their Liberties; and that notwithſtanding all the Noiſe which a certain* Projector *and his* Advocates *have made about ſome little Inſults, which it is pretended the Populace committed in the firſt Fluſh of their Joy; they ought rather to admire the great Forbearance and Moderation of the People upon this Occaſion.*

Our Paſſions (ſays Mr. *D'Anvers*) have the principal Share in all our Purſuits, and are the Mediums by which (under the Guidance of *Reaſon*) the Author of Nature intended Human Affairs ſhould be conducted, are Truths not to be queſtioned; and the higheſt Virtue we ſeem capable of, is that of directing our *Paſſions* to thoſe Objects which have the greateſt Tendency to communicate Happineſs to our Fellow-Creatures, in Conjunction with ourſelves.

There is no Method (ſays Mr. *D'Anvers*) that can be more relied upon, in diſcovering how far the People in general are really concerned for the Happineſs of their Country, or intereſt themſelves in thoſe Debates, upon the Reſult of which their Freedom, or Slavery, in a great Meaſure depends, than by falling into various Company, and attending to the Manner in which moſt popular Points are treated.

The *Tools of Men in Power*, who are very numerous, are indeed generally ſhunned by Men of Integrity; and are compelled to converſe with one another, or that Part of Mankind, who are pretty indifferent about *Virtue* and *Vice*, being ſo equally diſpoſed towards either, that they become an eaſy Prey; and, by going thro' ſome proper Exerciſes, are capable of acting their Part with as little Regard to common Decency as Thoſe who have been in the Service many Years.

And

And yet, abandon'd and infamous as theſe *State-Miſcreants* and *Fiſhers of Men* are, it frequently happens, that a modeſt Man, unacquainted with the World, who has ſome of the Prejudices of a virtuous Education about him, falls into their Company.

If a Perſon of this Caſt, from the Fulneſs of an untainted Heart, and a ſtrong Affection for his Country, preſumes to differ in Sentiments from any of theſe worthy Gentlemen, with whom he is encompaſſed, and with any Kind of Emotion expreſſes his Diſlike of the Meaſures publickly purſued and avowed, the Manner in which he is treated upon that Occaſion, is a very agreeable Scene.

The firſt Thing with which they ſalute Him, in Imitation of their *Maſter*, is a broad Grin, ſucceeded by a rude, indecent Laugh. This ſcandalous Treatment naturally occaſions Warmth and Reſentment; upon which the Gentleman's Pulſe is felt by theſe *Doctors of Slavery*; an Inquiſition is made concerning his State of Health; how long he hath been recovered; and Remedies are immediately preſcribed, to cure *Inſanity* and *common Honeſty*; which are always looked upon by *theſe Gentlemen* as inſeparable Companions.

If the Converſation is purſued; if the Attempts and viſible Steps of *Men in Power* to enſlave the People are delineated; and gentle Means propoſed to reclaim and ſtop the Progreſs of theſe Enormities; He is then entertained with a great Quantity of Vociferation, treated as an *Incendiary*, an *Encourager of Riots and Tumults*, and unfit for *civil Society*; nay, to finiſh their Undertaking, the Arguments, that would be as proper at the Bar of the *Old-Baily*, in Defence of *Robbers*, are then trump'd up, in Support of their *Maſter* and his Conduct.

Among a different Sort of People, whoſe *good Breeding* and *Politeneſs*, in Conformity to the Taſte of the Age, are their chief Aim, Matters of Importance are treated in a quite different Manner. To theſe, all Subjects are of equal Conſequence, with this Exception only, that their Attention and Concern generally encreaſe in Proportion as the Point in Queſtion is trifling and of no Moment.

If

If *Politicks* are introduced among them, it is by Way of Diverſion, and only to ſupply a little Chaſm in Converſation, when the common Stock of Impertinence is almoſt exhauſted. Nothing is more entertaining than to ſee in how good-natur'd, complaiſant a Way They treat the Subject. How deeply ſoever the *Liberties of the People* are concerned in the Queſtion, the ſame *good Manners* run through the Whole of the Converſation; and a Point, that is carried for or againſt the *People*, is only mentioned as a Piece of Dexterity, by which the *oppoſite Party* was outwitted; while the *People's Liberties*, which are at Stake, engage no Part of their Attention. With Men of this eaſy genteel Diſpoſition, a Piece of *deep-concerted Wickedneſs*, that ſtrikes at the Root of our Liberties, and for which the *Author* ought to be hanged in Chains, is attributed intirely to ſkilful Management and Addreſs.

The Diſregard, which Men of this Claſs generally ſhew upon Points of the higheſt Concern to their Country, hath as real, tho' not ſo wicked a Cauſe as the Vigilance of Thoſe, who ſubſiſt upon the Reward they receive from their infamous Employment of putting all Virtue out of Countenance; and it does not require much Penetration to point out the Spring of this faſhionable Indifference, when we ſee all Oppoſition to the Meaſures of *Men of Power*, how juſt or reaſonable ſoever, attributed either to implacable Hatred and Revenge, or a ſordid Expectation of playing the ſame Part, and the Poſſibility of diſintereſted Views in Publick Affairs abſolutely denied, tho' accompanied with a Conduct, ſtrictly conformable to ſuch Views; when we ſee ſo little Regard paid to Merit, or common Decency, that the Price of every Man's Conſcience, who oppoſes, is as confidently talk'd of as the *infamous Schemes* He oppoſes; when *Corruption*, which has been the Bane of every free Country ſince the Creation of the World, is contended for as the only Soveraign Principle of Action, and the great Spring, upon which all inferior Movements in the State depend; that Mankind are born for *Servility*; and that the *Liberties of the People* are abſolutely incompatible with our Conſtitution. No Art hath been left untried

tried to introduce this *political Creed* among Mankind, and to render it popular and faſhionable.

If this be a true Repreſentation of the prevailing Doctrines among *Thoſe* who are intruſted with our *Liberties*, ſurely too much Caution cannot be made uſe of to avoid the Infection; and Thoſe of eaſy Diſpoſitions ſhould be more in earneſt upon a Subject, which is of ſuch infinite Conſequence to Themſelves, as well as their Fellow-Subjects and Poſterity.

I would not be thought to caſt an Odium upon *good Breeding* and *Politeneſs*; I mean only to reflect upon the Affection of them; nor would I have it concluded, that I eſteem every *well-bred Man* regardleſs of the Intereſt of his Country. I have the Pleaſure to know many, whoſe *good Breeding* has not yet brought them into the Vogue of treating every Thing with Indifference which is of a publick Nature.

My Deſign is to ſhew what an unhappy Influence the faſhionable Doctrines of theſe degenerate Days ſeem to have had among ſome Men; how eaſy it is for them to be lulled aſleep with *State-Opiates*, and by Degrees led into Vices, that might co-operate with the dark Deſigns of Thoſe of a higher Station, and greatly facilitate the Conqueſt over our Liberties. In this I have no other End, than to put every Man upon his Guard, and ſhew the abſolute Neceſſity of withſtanding ſo ridiculous a Faſhion.

I have indeed, the Pleaſure to obſerve many brave Men in the Kingdom, to whom there is no Neceſſity of preaching this Doctrine; and in whom a Zeal for the Service of their Country is too deeply ingrafted, to be in the leaſt affected by any impertinent Attempts of this Kind. I have lived to ſee the People in general demonſtrate, that they have not yet taken Leave of their *Liberties*, in an Inſtance, that will for ever endear their Memories to Poſterity; and if this great Event is in any Meaſure owing to the Zeal of ſome *particular Perſons*, who have ſignalized themſelves on this Occaſion, it is a Proof of what I have already ſaid, and evinces the Neceſſity of keeping a watchful and jealous Eye over our *Liberties*, as the only infallible Security of them.

Articles

Articles of News extracted from the laſt CRAFTSMAN.

Norwich, *May* 26. The following is a true Copy of the Letter of Thanks ſent from the Merchants and Tradeſmen of this City to the Hon. Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart. of Garboldiſham, Knt. of the Shire for the County of Norfolk, for his vigorouſly oppoſing any farther Extenſion of the Exciſe Laws; to which is added Sir Edmund Bacon's Anſwer to the ſaid Letter, as follows, *viz.*

SIR, *Norwich*, *May* 8, 1733.

WE (the Dealers in Tobacco, and others, in and about the City of Norwich) ſhould be wanting to ourſelves, as well as our Fellow-Subjects in general, if we did not, upon this Occaſion, tho' late, return Thanks for the Favours we asked; and withal pay the Tribute of acknowledging, that your conſtant Attendance in the Hon. Houſe of Commons; your eaſy and engaging Attention to all our Concerns and Repreſentations; your ſtrict and cautious Examination into dangerous Projects, and ſpecious Deſigns, and above all, your diſintereſted Regard, and ſteady Adherence to the Welfare of your Country, have rendered you truly deſerving the important Truſt you bear, and juſtly merited the unalterable Eſteem of all, who wiſh well to the Trade, Liberty and Proſperity of England. We beg Leave to aſſure you, we are with the greateſt Reſpect, Sir,

Your moſt obliged, moſt devoted humble Servants.

P. S. We deſire, if you think fit, Sir, to preſent our Acknowledgments to all the worthy and honourable Gentlemen who concurred in the Saving Vote.

Sir Edmund Bacon's *Anſwer to the above Letter.*

Gentlemen, *London*, *May* 12. 1733.

I Return you my Thanks for the Honour of your Letter, and it is a great Pleaſure for me to find, that my Conduct in this Seſſion of Parliament meets with your Approbation. Give me Leave, Gentlemen, to aſſure you, that ſo long as I ſhall have the Honour to be your Repreſentative, it ſhall be my ſingle Aim to diſcharge the Truſt

Truſt repoſed in me, by a ſteady Regard to the Security of the Rights and Liberties of my Country; and in particular, that I will never fail to oppoſe, to the utmoſt of my Power, all ſuch Meaſures as I ſhall judge deſtructive of or injurious to Trade and Commerce.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient, humble Servant,

E. BACON.

London, June 2. We are credibly informed, that one Day laſt Week Mr. *H---d---l*, Director-General of the Opera-Houſe, ſent a Meſſage to Signior *Seneſino*, the famous *Italian* Singer, acquainting Him, that He had no farther Occaſion for his Service; and that *Seneſino* replied, the next Day, by a Letter, containing a full Reſignation of all his Parts in the *Opera*, which He had performed for many Years with great Applauſe —— We hope the polite Mr. *Walſingham* will give us Leave to obſerve, upon this Occaſion, *that the World ſeems greatly* ASTONISH'D *at ſo unexpected an Event; and that all true Lovers of Muſick* GRIEVE *to ſee ſo* fine a Singer *diſmiſed, in ſo critical a Conjuncture.*

We have likewiſe received undoubted Intelligence from the Theatre-Royal in *Drury-lane*, that a conſiderable Body of *malecontent Players*, under the Command of that puiſſant Captain, Mr. *The ——lus C——r*, have lately entered into a mutinous Aſſociation againſt their Maſters, the *Patentees*, and ſtill continue in a State of Hoſtility; which hath prevented any Plays being acted there this Week —— *So that this Seaſon is likely to end with great Convulſions and Changes in the* Theatrical, *as well as the* Political World.

The Chalford, Capt. John Lucas, lately arrived in the River from Jamaica, brings the following Account. The ſaid Ship ſailed from St. Anne's in Jamaica, on the 26th of Feb. and three Weeks after was taken by a Sloop, under the Denomination of a Guarde Coſta, of Cape Florida, called the Anima Sabumpo, by whom ſhe was carried back about 40 Leagues into Maroone, an uninhabited Harbour, called Port Maria; where, when arrived, they came into the Cabin, and demanded Captain

tain Lucas's Papers, which Papers were ſhewn them, containing every Particular of what he had on Board, but they were not ſatisfied with the Accounts, and ſaid he had Money and Logwood on Board, and they would find it out; on which they broke open the Captain's Cheſt, and took all his Cloaths, and diſtributed them among themſelves; afterwards they went into the Steerage, and took away all the Men's Cloaths and Cheſts, and carried them on Board the Sloop; then they beat and barbarouſly uſed all the Men on Board, and tied up the Carpenter, and beat him with a Cutlaſs, to make him confeſs where the Money was; but finding none, they broke open the Hatches, and obliged the Engliſh Sailors to hoiſt up the Sugars, Plank, and Piemento, until they came to the Ground Teer, when finding nothing, they obliged the Men to work Night and Day to ſtow away the Goods again. The Day following they forced them to hoiſt up the ſame Goods again, and were going to land them, whereupon Capt. Lucas declared, that if they landed any of the Goods he would quit his Charge of the Ship, and go to the Havanna, which when they found was his Intention, they beat and abuſed the Men, and bid them ſtow away the Goods again; but finding they could not make a Prize of the Ship, they ſtripped her of moſt of her Proviſions, and all the Liquor they could find, which was about 80 Gallons of Rum, and ſtaved ſeveral of her Water Caſks to ſee if there was any Money ſtowed in them. They carried away all the Sails, Carpenter's Tools, and the Materials they could lay their Hands on. After having detained them in this miſerable Condition eight Days, they diſmiſſed them, with very little Proviſion on Board, having ſtripped all the People of their Cloaths, ſo that they came Home almoſt ſtarved, and naked.

Extract

Extract from FOG's JOURNAL.

A Specimen of Mr. *Walſingham*'s Raillery.

MR. Fog *begins his* Journal *by obſerving, that as ſoon as any Man does an Action that ſhews a Publick Spirit, the* Miniſterial Hacks *think it their Duty to abuſe them for it.*

If a Perſon of Quality (ſays Mr. *Fog*) parts with an Office of Profit and Honour, rather than come into ſuch Meaſures as may appear to him inconſiſtent with the publick Good, he becomes their lawful Game, and I think I ſhould take this Opportunity of congratulating theſe keen Sportſmen, that they are like to have a good Hunting Seaſon.—— Nay the Grand Jury of the City of *London* having thought fit to thank the Lord Mayor for the Diſtinction he made betwixt Riots and Rejoicings, the renowned Mr. *Walſingham* looked upon it as a ſufficient Ground for abuſing both one and the other.

The illuſtrious *Walſingham* has long been beating the Air with Words, and indeed the very Winds have been as attentive to him as his Countrymen; the Srength of this Gentleman's Writing lies in Declamation, whoſe Property it is to terrify, exalt, raviſh, and delight, and if Mr. *Walſingham* has neither terrified, exalted, raviſh'd, or delighted the People, it is their Faults, why will they not read him?

But to come nearer to our preſent Purpoſe,—— upon the Occaſion we are now going to ſpeak, he has laid aſide his uſual Manner, and attempts to be arch, a Charge that, till this Hour, has never been laid upon him by his moſt ſevere Criticks, or moſt bitter Enemies, yet I ſee nothing in this way of Writing unworthy of Mr. *Walſingham*,—— Men in all Reſpects as great as himſelf have placed their chief Glory in being counted arch Wags.— I could name the Time when Perſons in the Rank of Stateſmen have not diſdained to fall into this Way.—When even the moſt notable Politicians, and Negotiators have been the moſt notable Buffoons, and when the moſt ſerious and important Intereſts of the Commonwealth have been treated with Banter and Grimace.

Mr. *Walſingham* therefore only imitates his Betters, and when he attempts that Figure called *Irony* he ſeems to know himſelf, and the Strength of his own great Genius; for a moſt excellent Critick has given us the following Definition of it.

Irony (ſays he) "is not a Work for groveling Pens; "but extremely difficult, even to the beſt.—— It is "certainly one of the moſt beautiful Strokes of Rhe- "torick, and which requires a Maſter Hand to carry "on, and finiſh with any Succeſs; but when a Bung- "ler attempts it, he finds it beyond his Skill, and "his miſhapen Work with this awkard poliſhing be- "comes intirely deformed, as the falſe Beauty of Paint "upon a Lady's Face is leſs deſirable than no Beauty "at all, and the Pertneſs of a ſhallow Fop more diſ- "agreeable than his Silence.

But Mr. *Walſingham*'s Irony has a Delicacy in it peculiar to the Man, and he is known by his Hand, as *Hercules* was by his Foot——he begins his Paper with a mock Encomium upon my Lord Mayor, which I ſhall not quote, but ſhall recommend it to be read by all thoſe that may want a Nap this warm Weather; he next falls in to take notice of what he read in certain Papers of Intelligence, that his Lordſhip had given it in Charge to the Grand Jury for the City of *London*, at the laſt Seſſions at the *Old Baily*, that in the Inqueſt there to be taken of ſuch Offences, Crimes and Miſdemeanours, as had been committed within the Body of the County, they ſhould carefully diſtinguiſh between Riots and publick Rejoicings for any good that had been done, and by the ſame Intelligence he learnt, that the Foreman of the Grand Jury, at the Head of his Brethren, when the Court diſmiſs'd them, did thank his Lordſhip in a very ſolemn manner for this weighty and uſeful Inſtruction.

If a Man was inclin'd to cavil, it is poſſible one might make ſome Objections to this as to the point of Veracity, for I have been informed that my Lord Mayor did not give the Charge to the Grand Jury, neither did what is here hinted paſs at the *Old Baily*; but certainly this would be mere caviling, for Mr. *Walſingham* has long

ago

ago given his Readers to understand that Truth is not his Vocation, and I am of old *Jack Falstaff*'s Opinion, I am for having every Man live by his Vocation; besides what may look like Misrepresentation to vulgar Eyes, may be done for the better carrying on of the Irony.

I shall now produce some of those beautiful Strokes of Rhetorick which my Author says are essential to this way of Writing; in order to it, I shall quote Word for Word what follows the Sentence before repeated.

" Now to my Apprehension, with humble Submission " I speak it, this intelligence cannot be true, it is either " the Dream of mistaken People, or the Forgery of " some bad Body, who hath much Malice against his " Lordship, the aforesaid Grand Jury, their Friends, " and their Cause into the Bargain. Pray let us con- " sider the Fact; here is an Inquest to be taken, and " the Lord Mayor, who hardly ever yet gave the " Charge to the Grand Jury, since the *Old Baily* has " been a Court of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, his Lordship " is made in this unusual Manner to give them a " strict Charge, a Charge,——To what Purpose? You " shall see, it is to instruct them that they carefully distin- " guish between Riots and publick Rejoicings, that " they may not present as Riots and Misdemeanours, " such Acts of Joy and Festivity as may have been " celebrated on Account of some great Good which hath " lately been done.

" Can it be true then, that his Lordship could give " such a Charge? Certainly not, I think; first for that " no great Good hath been done; Secondly, that there " have been no Rejoicings for great Good, but rather, " as wise Men tell us, for great Mischief. Thirdly, " because it must shew his Lordship apprehended that " such Rejoicings for great Good might be presented " by the Grand Jury as riotous Proceedings: And " lastly, because it must shew that his Lordship was " in some kind of Panick lest this identical Grand Jury " actually should, as such Offences against the Peace

" of the Crown, the Good of the City, and the Laws " of the Land.

I only quote this as a Specimen of fine Raillery and moſt ingenious Satyr——his *Apprehenſion with his humble Submiſſion——his Dream of miſtaken People*, and *Forgery of ſome bad Body*, and ſo on to the End, do not only convey to you the ingenious Sentiment of an Author who thinks finely, but you ſee they are convey'd in a moſt beautiful Stile.

The other Paragraph hath alſo its Beauties. He is there ſpeaking of the unfeigned Rejoicings made for the Suppreſſion of the Exciſe-Bill. You ſee how logically he draws his Conſequences; no great Good hath been done; therefore there have been no Rejoicings for great Good, but rather for great Miſchief.——Indeed the Irony ſeems to be dropt here, when he calls it a great Miſchief; but it is taken up again the very next Sentence, for there it is a great Good again; but perhaps in Irony a Man may call a thing black, and ſometimes white, and mean the ſame thing, or mean nothing at all; and who knows but he might have learnt this dodging Way of Reaſoning from ſome Legerdemain Patron, who might be a great Virtuoſo at Cups and Balls——*Here you have it, and there you have it not*——but I ſhould beg pardon for not taking notice of his wiſe Men, I believe we may all gueſs who he means by the wiſe Men that tell us the dropping of the Exciſe is not a great Good, but a great Miſchief.——We may confine them to two, and to two very near a-kin to each other, and we will allow that their Wiſdom is juſt fit to tally with his Wit and Veracity, and had we no other Proof of their profound Wiſdom than their chuſing out ſo able a Pen to defend them, it would be ſufficient to determine any impartial Man in his Judgment of it.

MR. Fog *declares here that he ſhall ſay nothing more to Mr.* Walſingham's *dull Attempt at being witty, but recommends to his Obſervation what the late Lord* Shaftsbury *ſays upon* Raillery. *Mr.* Fog *concludes his Journal by ſaying, that ſince Mr.* Walſingham's *Pedantry has flung him*

him upon the Article of Publick Rejoicings, *he will lay before him the Sentiments of one of his Correſpondents upon this Subject, who ſubſcribes himſelf* Cives Liberatus.

Joy (ſays Mr. *Fog*'s Correſpondent) ought to be in Proportion to the Dangers eſcaped. The Citizens of *London* were lately apprehenſive that their *Liberties* and *Trade* were in Danger, and that they were no longer to be Maſters of their own *Houſes* and *Goods*: That as by the Conſtitution it was lawful to oppoſe ſuch a Scheme, it could not be unlawful to rejoice for its having miſcarried.

That in all Ages it has been uſual for the People to ſhew their Diſlike to Projectors of Things like this—— *Pierce Gaviſton* was a Projector, ſo were the two *Spencers*; likewiſe *Treſillian* the chief Juſtice, *Blake*, and *Buſſy* the Speaker were Projectors; as was alſo the Duke of *Suffolk*, in the Time of *Harry* the Sixth, and the whole Nation ſhewed their Diſlike to them without any Reſerve.

That the Citizens of *London*, and the whole People of this Kingdom, upon the firſt News of the Danger they had eſcaped, did in the Fulneſs of their Joy, make themſelves a little merry with the Projector, and what they did upon this Occaſion ſhewed rather a Contempt than Cruelty and Ill-nature.

But the ſtrongeſt Reaſon for rejoicing is ſtill behind; for my good Citizen quotes the Authority of a Book for it, which was once in great Eſteem amongſt Chriſtians, but perhaps this may have no Weight with the illuſtrious Mr. *Walſingham*, nor may he count it fair to quote a Book upon him, the greateſt Part of which, I muſt needs own, according to the modern Doctrine of Inuendo's, is a Satyr upon the Conduct of ſome very good Friends of his—— the Book I mean is the Holy Bible, in a certain Part of which, that Mr. *Walſingham* it is poſſible may never have read, tho' my Lord-Mayor might, a Curſe is denounced againſt thoſe who do not rejoice for publick Bleſſings.

Becauſe thou ſerveſt not the Lord thy God with JOYFULNESS, *and with Gladneſs of Heart, for the Abundance of all Things:*

Therefore

Therefore ſhalt thou ſerve thine Enemies which the Lord ſhall ſend againſt thee in Hunger, and in Thirſt, and in Nakedneſs, and in Want of all Things: and he ſhall put a Yoke of Iron upon thy Neck until he have deſtroyed thee.

The Lord ſhall bring a Nation againſt thee from far, from the End of the Earth, as ſwift as the Eagle flieth, a Nation whoſe Tongue thou ſhalt not underſtand.

A Nation of fierce Countenance, which ſhall not regard the Perſon of the Old, nor ſhew Favour to the Young.

And he ſhall eat the Fruit of thy Cattle, and the Fruit of thy Land, until thou be deſtroy'd: which alſo ſhall not leave thee either Corn, Wine or Oil, or the Increaſe of thy Kine, or Flocks of thy Sheep, until he have deſtroyed thee. Deut. xxviii. 47, 48, 49, 50, 51.

The Chalford, Capt. Lucas, which is arrived in the River from Jamaica, was taken in the Entrance of the Gulph, by a *Spaniſh Guarda Coſta*, which plundered her, and uſed the Captain in ſo cruel a Manner, that he has continued dangerouſly ill ever ſince: They were, however, ſo civil as to leave him *both his Ears*; but they took away almoſt all the Ship's Proviſions, ſo that if ſhe had not luckily got into Bermudas, the Crew would in all probability have been ſtarved to Death; which *ſome People would have been glad of*, becauſe they could not then have *told any Tidings*.

Extract from the FREE BRITON.

The Meſſage which a certain Noble Lord lately ſent to the Author of the *Free Briton*, and the Anſwer returned to his Lordſhip.

MR. Walſingham *introduces the Account of this* Meſſage *which was ſent to himſelf, and of the Anſwer which he returned to it, by informing his Readers, that the* Craftſman *of* April *the* 21ſt, in his firſt Paragraph of Home-news, told us, 'That on *Friday in laſt Week*, 'April 13, His Grace the *Duke of Grafton* was ſent to 'the EARL of C——d, to ſignify his Majeſty's Pleaſure 'to him, that he ſhould reſign his Staff as *Lord Steward* 'of the Houſhold: That the next Morning his Lord-

'ſhip

'ſhip ſent it, accompanied with a very dutiful and reſ-
'pectful LETTER *to his Majeſty:* That Lord C——d
'had been one of the *Lords of the Bed-Chamber* to his
'preſent Majeſty, during moſt of the Time of his being
'*Prince of Wales*; and that at his Majeſty's Acceſſion
'to the Throne, he was appointed *Embaſſador extraor-*
'*dinary to the States General of the United Provinces:*
'That he ſupported that high Character there with the
'greateſt Dignity, doing Service to his own Country,
'and gained the Eſteem of the *States General:* That
'he was ſoon after appointed *Lord Steward*, and made
'one of the Companions of the *moſt noble Order of the*
'*Garter:* Concluding that *the World* ſeems GREATLY
'ASTONISHED *at ſo* unexpected *an Event*; *and thoſe who*
'*are* moſt zealous *for the preſent* Royal Family GRIEVE
'*to ſee ſo* able *and* faithful *a Servant diſmiſſed in ſo* critical
'*a Conjuncture.*'

The Author of the Free Briton (*ſays Mr.* Walſingham) *objected to this Paragraph and to thoſe Reflections upon the King's Proceeding, as highly indecent to the* Royal Perſon, *and very unfair with reſpect to the World.*

Theſe Obſervations having been made in the *Free Briton* of *April* 24, a Perſon delivered the following Letter to Mr. *Peele*, within a few Days afterwards, directed under Cover *to the Author of the Free Briton.*

London, May the 2d, 1733.

SIR,

'THE E. of C———d, whoſe Secretary I have
'the Honour to be, has ordered me to wait upon
'you with his Service, and acquaint you, that he has read
'your *Free Briton* of *Thurſday* laſt, in which you ex-
'preſs yourſelf to lye under ſome Difficulties, and ſeem
'to have a Check upon you on Account of *Scandalum*
'*Magnatum*, which prevents your writing ſo freely on
'the Subject as you are able. His Lordſhip deſires you
'would be under no Apprehenſions in the World; and
'aſſures you, upon his Honour, that he will not proſe-
'cute you, nor cauſe any Inſult to be given you, on
'that Account; and deſires that for the future you
'would ſpeak out upon his Subject, and ſay to the

'World

'World whatever your own Imagination may furniſh 'you with.' I am, Sir,

Your very humble Servant,

* * * * *

Upon the Receipt of this Letter, I thought it incumbent upon me to return this Noble Lord a *reſpectful Anſwer*, as was undoubtedly due to a Perſon of his Rank and Figure. I therefore addreſſed the following Letter to his Lordſhip.

London, *May* the 10th, 1733.

My Lord,

'HAVING been out of Town, I was greatly 'ſurprized at my Return, to find a Letter left for 'me from your Secretary, by your Lordſhip's Com-'mand. I am as truly ſorry for the Occaſion, as I am 'aſtoniſhed at the Contents of that Letter. It is my 'Misfortune to have been miſunderſtood by your Lord-'ſhip. For, could I ever have been led to imagine, 'that there were any *juſt* and *honourable* Motives requiring 'me to ſpeak with Freedom of ſo great a Perſon, it 'would not have been the *Fear of Penalties*, and *much 'leſs of Inſults*, which could have deterred me. I do 'admire, and thank your Lordſhip, for that unexam-'pled Generoſity which you have ſhewn by this Meſ-'ſage to me. I muſt ever acknowledge it to be the 'ſtrongeſt Evidence, which I have met with, of a brave 'and great Mind, that ſcorns to ſhelter its Actions 'from Enquiry by the poor inglorious Advantage of 'any Powers or Privileges. It is your nobler Advantage, 'my Lord, that your Actions do not want ſuch Shel-'ter; and it is your Glory, that you are conſcious of 'your own Security in Honour and Integrity. I do not 'ſay this from Fear; were I capable of fearing, your 'Lordſhip hath bid me not to fear; I do not ſay it 'from Flattery; I am unknown to, and have nothing 'to hope from, your Lordſhip: But, as I am ſure I 'never entertained an unworthy Thought of your Lord-'ſhip, this Inſtance of your generous Nature compels 'me ever to think and ſpeak of you with the higheſt 'Veneration. It is he, my Lord, it is he alone, who

'who

'who can defy the World, to say the worst of him, 'that ever will deserve the best which can be said of 'any Man.

'My Lord, it was always far from my Thoughts to 'suggest any Thing to your Disadvantage; and as I am 'very sure, that what I said in that Paper, which hath 'drawn your Notice, was meant with all Respect to 'your Lordship, I am humbly persuaded, that it was 'expressed with the utmost Decency, notwithstanding 'the usual Heat of polemical Writings. If I mentioned 'the Power of the Peerage, as a Bar to any free Re-'flections on the Character of Peers, I certainly made 'that Observation, to shew, not that I could or would, 'were that Bar removed, treat your Lordship in any 'Manner which might be disagreeable to you. (I suffi-'ciently declared the contrary in that very Paper, to 'convince the World with what sincere Respect I thought 'of your Lordship.) But that Observation was intro-'duced, purely to shew that it was *unfair*, that it was '*highly disingenuous*, to bring *great Names* into publick 'Debate, since such apparent Disadvantages were usually 'attending on such Disquisitions. And whether I may 'value my future Liberty, my Fortune, or my Ease, 'in Competition with the present Satisfaction of speaking 'my Sentiments; or whether I may disregard all Perils 'and Hazards, which too little Caution will sometimes 'expose a Man to, still it is *uncandid* and *unequal* in any 'Adversary of mine to press *such Points of Debate* upon 'me as cannot be discussed with *common Liberty* or 'Safety. The Liberty which your Lordship hath given 'me, and the Safety which you have promised me, are 'of the most uncommon Sort, and what I had no Right 'or Pretence to expect from your Lordship.

'This, my Lord, I said in that Paper, to reprove 'the Writer whom I animadverted on, whom I believed 'to be no Friend to your Lordship, but rather a Person 'doing you *Wrong* in many Respects, and *most of all* in 'an avowed Attempt to render a SACRED NAME *un-'popular on* your *Account*, which I could never imagine, 'in what Way soever it might be done, pleasing or 'grateful to your Lordship. And the Liberty which

'your Lordſhip hath ſo candidly given me, however, my 'Lord, you may pleaſe to indulge it with Reſpect to '*yourſelf*, I am not ſo ſure, that you can excuſe it in 'me as it relates to HIS MAJESTY, ſhould I preſume to 'explain any Affair which wholly relates to the KING, 'and *your Lordſhip*.

'My Lord, this Liberty I then diſclaimed, as having 'nothing in my Power to explain to your Lordſhip's 'Diſadvantage, and, had I been able to unfold any 'ſuch Matter, ſtill I diſclaimed it, as not preſuming 'even *in Defence* of *the Throne* : to take upon me ſuch 'an Office as explaining for the Throne : And this, as it 'ſhews how much the Senſe of my Duty reſtrained me, does 'likewiſe ſhew, how little Candour or Decency guided 'the Pen of that Perſon, who caſt *invidious Colours* 'on the KING's *Procedure*, knowing, that the moſt faith-'ful Subject could not be at Liberty to explain the Na-'ture of ſuch a Procedure in Publick.

'SUBSEQUENT to theſe Conſiderations, and *much inferior* 'to them, was the Point which I mentioned, relating to 'the *Rights* and *Power of the Peerage*. But though your 'Lordſhip aſſures me, I am ſafe on that Account, ſtill the 'former Reaſons muſt have the ſame Weight with me, 'namely; that as your Lordſhip ought never to be *diſreſpect-'fully* treated, becauſe the KING hath diſpoſed of your 'Lordſhip's late Employment ; neither can it, by any 'Means, conſiſt with Duty or Decency, *to comment* (on 'one Side or the other) *on* HIS MAJESTY'S Wiſdom 'or Juſtice *in removing even the* higheſt *Officer of* his own '*Houſhold*.

'I HUMBLY ask your Lordſhip's Pardon, for this 'Treſpaſs on your Patience ; and muſt conclude, thanking 'your Lordſhip, as I do with a very ſincere Heart, for 'your Goodneſs in condeſcending to remove all the Fears, 'and all the Dangers, which writing too freely of your 'Lordſhip might ſubject me to. My Lord, I thank you 'for the Sake of Liberty, to which you have ſhewn a no-'ble Regard, by this Inſtance of your Behaviour ; where-'in your Lordſhip hath laid me under the moſt laſting 'Oligations of ſhewing you Honour, and doing you

'Service,

'Service, as long as I live, to the utmoſt Extent of my 'Power.

I am,

My Lord,

your Lordſhip's moſt

Humble, and moſt Obliged,

Obedient Servant.

Extract from the LONDON JOURNAL.

Of the Origin, Nature, and Extent of Rights, Natural and Civil: The Rights of the People.

ALL Right (ſays Mr. *Osborne*) ariſeth from the Nature of Man, and the *natural Relation* he ſtands in to other Men; every Man ſtands to every other Man in the *Relation of Equality*; for all Men are, by Nature, *equal*. Which is true, notwithſtanding the *natural* Difference of *Underſtanding*, *Strength*, or even *Goodneſs*; for Wiſdom, Power, and Goodneſs, whether ſingle or united, give no *Right* over another Man. The *natural Equality* of Man to Man, and all the *Rights* ariſing from that *Equality*, remain in full Force, notwithſtanding any *natural Difference* in Abilities: for one Man's being wiſer, better, or ſtronger than another, gives him *no Right* over the other's *Perſon* or *Property*. This being clear, that all Men, antecedent to *Laws* and *Government*, ſtand to one another in the *Relation of Equality*, and that every Man hath an *equal Right* to his own Perſon and Property; it follows, that no Man or Sett of Men can have any *Right* over others without their own CONSENT.

As all *Natural Rights* ariſe from the *Nature* of Man, and the *Natural Relation* he ſtands in to other Men; ſo all *Civil* or *Political Rights* ariſe from the *Conſent* of Men, and *only* from their *Conſent*. *Birth* gives no *Right*; nor can there be any other *hereditary Right* than what is ſettled by *Law* and *Compact*. Nor doth *Conqueſt* give any more *Right* to govern, than the *ſuperior Power* of a *Highwayman* gives a *Right* to an honeſt Man's Money or Life. *Conſent alone conſtitutes Right over other Men*; and the *Conſent* which is given by the People, That Govern-

ment ſhould be erected, and that one or more Perſons ſhould execute the Government, is only a Conſent, That a *Common Power* ſhould be lodged in one or a few Hands, *ſufficient* to protect them in all their *Natural Rights*, againſt the Invaſions of wicked and unreaſonable Men, whom by their own *ſingle Power* they would not be able to *reſiſt*; I ſay, to protect them in all their *Natural Rights*; for *Natural* and *Political Rights* are the very ſame, and differ only as the one is *the Security* of the other; *Civil* or *Political* Right was *transferr'd* and *inſtituted* more effectually to ſecure us in the Poſſeſſion of our *Natural Rights*, and for that End only: For every Man in a *State of Nature* having a Right to *puniſh* every Invader of the *Law of Nature*, could never *transfer* that Right to other Men, but ſolely for the Sake of more *ſecurely* and *effectually* enjoying his own *Natural Rights*.

Thus 'tis as evident as the Sun, That *all Right* comes from the *People*; that there is no *juſt Power* upon Earth but what is derived from *them*, and ought in *every Inſtance* to be exerciſed for their *Good*. But then all this allowed, (which is enough of all Conſcience) it doth not follow, that when a Government is ſettled even by the *Conſent* of the *People*, that the *People* have a *Right* (while the Conſtitution is preſerved, and the great Ends of Government anſwered) to exerciſe *Authority* and *Power* over the *Government*; or in the Words of a late *Craftſman*, a Right to INFLUENCE their Repreſentatives by Threatning, Ordering, Commanding, Inſulting, Spitting in their Faces, Beſetting, Striking, Burning, *&c.* For he ſays, 'That 'the *late Treatment* of the Houſe of Commons was ſuch 'an INFLUENCE, as the *Nature of our Conſtitution* re-'quires, the *Repreſented* ſhould have over their *Repreſen-'tatives.*' But I ſay, that the *Nature* of our Conſtitution is entirely *ſubverted* by it; that the Houſe of Commons ſhould be under no *Influence* but that of their own *Reaſon*; and that they are *better Judges*, (having no *private Intereſt* in the Caſe) concerning Points of *domeſtick Government*, and even *Points of Trade* too, than (what Mr. *D' Anvers* calls) THE WHOLE BODY OF THE PEOPLE; better Judges what *Taxes* ought to be laid, and *in what Manner* they ought to be collected; for, what

is

is *this whole Body of the People*, about which ſuch a Noiſe is made, but only *Dealers in Tobacco* and *Wine*, of *London*, *Briſtol*, and *Liverpool*, influencing the ſmaller Tradeſmen, who depend upon them, throughout the Kingdom? to whom are joyned the *Jacobites*, *Tories*, and Malecontent *Whigs*; for which Reaſon their *Petitions*, (as they call them) ſhould have run in this Strain:

'WE THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND, or WE THE WHOLE BODY *of the People of England*, trading in *Tobacco* and *Wine*, ſome of us through a View of *unlawful* Intereſt, and others run mad by the *falſe Repreſentations* of the Enemies to the Government, do not moſt humbly *implore*; but, by Virtue of the *high Authority* and *original Power* preſiding in our collective Body, do peremptorily and abſolutely *command* you our *Repreſentatives*, *Attornies*, *Servants*, and *Slaves*, to do as We bid you; and We ſtrictly charge you, (as you value our *high Diſpleaſure*) not to make any Laws which ſhall lay ſuch heavy Chains and Fetters upon us, that We ſhall not be able to defraud the Government and prejudice the fair Trader.

This is the Senſe of the late Petitions as they ſtand juſtified by Mr *D' Anver*'s Doctrine, of the *High Authority*, and *Original Power* of the *People* over their *Repreſentatives*; which is an *Authority* erected upon the *Ruins* of all *juſt Authority*, and of all even *the beſt* Governments in the World, and which, if exerciſed, 'tis impoſſible any Government ſhould ſubſiſt.

NEWS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

IT is reported at *Paris*, that Orders are given for fitting out five Men of War of ſeventy Guns, at *Toulon*, and three more at *Breſt*, to carry a certain Prince, in proper Time, to the *Baltick*.

The Court of *France* ſeems to be entirely eaſy with Regard

Regard to the Affairs of *Poland*, and to think they have a ſure Card to play.

Notwithſtanding the ſeeming Succeſs of the Biſhops, in the late Affair between the Court and the Parliament, the Papal Power is at a very low Ebb in *France*, and the *Pope*'s Briefs, which, in former Times, were wont to command ſo much Awe and Difference, are now ſo little regarded, as to be ſent back unopened. The Nation in general begins to ſhew a great Uneaſineſs at the Burden laid upon them by the Conſtitutioniſts, and ſeem very deſirous of ſhaking it off.

The Damages occaſioned by the Inundation of the *Louvre* are inexpreſſible, and the Accounts we have from *Orleans* (where alone the Loſſes are ſaid to amount to four Millions of Livres) are full of melancholy Circumſtances of Men, Cattle, Houſes, Trees, *&c.* being carried away by the Violence of the Flood, and of Land, laid waſte by the Torrents which paſſed over them.

HOLLAND *and the* LOW COUNTRIES.

PEOPLE are very impatient here to know what Reſolutions the *States-General* will take, in their next Aſſembly, concerning the Affairs of the Prince of *Orange*. If we may be allowed to judge by the Honour which is ſhewn him, and the Joy which is every where expreſſed, ſince the News of his intended Marriage with the Princeſs Royal of *England*, we might reaſonably pronounce them to be in his Favour: But the Councils of that cautious Body are not always to be previouſly penetrated into.

SPAIN *and* PORTUGAL.

THE Prince of *Pons*, of the Houſe of *Lorrain*, who lately went to *Sevil*, under Pretext of viſiting his Daughter, the young Dutcheſs of *Bellacaſa*, no ſooner arrived there, than he produced Credentials from the Crown of *France*. He had Audience of the King and Queen of *Spain*, conferred frequently with the Miniſters of State, and, after having finiſhed his Negociations

(which

(which yet remain a Secret) made the beſt of his Way back again for *France*.

ROME *and* ITALY.

AS ſoon as the *Pope* had confirmed the Sentence, pronounced by the Congregation *ſuper nonnullis*, againſt Cardinal *Coſcia*, (*of which we gave the Subſtance in our Laſt*) Signor *Accioli*, accompanied by the Notaries of the Apoſtolick Chamber, repaired to his Eminency, to notify it to him; and quickly afterwards he was removed, in one of the *Pope*'s Coaches, to the Caſtle of St. *Angelo*, under the Guard of twenty Cuiraſſiers and ſixteen foot Soldiers. The Duke of *Palembara*, chief Gevernor of the Caſtle, into whoſe Hands this Prelate was delivered, gave him over to the Cuſtody of his Lieutenant, who, after having entertained him with an elegant Supper, lead him to an Apartment, conſiſting only of two Rooms and a ſmall Gallery, where he is allowed no Attendance but a Chaplain and a Valet de Chambre.

The *Pope*, in a Conſiſtory ſince held, communicated the Sentence, with an Account of the Execution of it hitherto, to the *Sacred College*, who gave it the Sanction of their unanimous Approbation.

The Court of *Rome* continues to labour under a great many Uneaſineſſes, among which thoſe from the Side of *France* are not the leaſt. That Court, not content with the Diſregard it has of late ſhewn for the Papal Briefs, has very much mortified the *Holy Father*, by the Orders given to the Duke *de St. Aignan*, to act in concert with *Don Carlos*'s Miniſter, to inſiſt upon the Reſtitution of *Caſtro* and *Ronciglione*; and yet more, by ſeconding the Demand of *Portugal*, to have a perpetual Right to a Cardinal's Cap for the Patriarch of *Liſbon*. This, once granted, would be a Precedent, which the King of *France* might reaſonably urge for the ſame Privilege, in favour of the Archbiſhop of *Paris*; and, in all Probability, the Remainder of his Holineſſes's dear and dutiful Children might follow the Example, and oblige their common Father to diſpence thoſe Favours *gratis*,

tis, for the Future, which have hitherto been the beſt Feathers in his Cap.

GERMANY.

FROM *Vienna* we hear, that the Imperial Camp in *Sileſia* is to be augmented with ſeveral Thouſand Men; and, that an Order is ſent to *Genoa* for the Releaſe of the two *Corſican* Chiefs, which are at *Savona*.

From *Berlin* we have Advice, that the Marriage of the Prince Royal of *Pruſſia*, with the Princeſs of *Beveren*, will be celebrated on the 12th Inſtant, at *Saltzdahl*, a Palace belonging to the Duke of *Wolfembuttle*, near the City of *Brumſwick*.

The Report of great Preparations being made on the Side of *France*, for forming a conſiderable Camp near *Metz*, has obliged the Imperialiſts to put the City and Citadel of *Luxemburgh* into a good State of Defence. The Garriſon is augmented to 7000 Men, and the Ramparts mounted with 140 large Canon, and 45 Mortars: They are likewiſe furniſhed with Proviſions for a Year, with Powder, Bombs, and Bullets in Abundance, and the Mines are all in a Condition to be played upon the firſt Occaſion.

POLAND, SWEDEN *and the* NORTHERN POWERS.

THE Diet of Convocation in *Warſaw* is diſſolved without any Diſorder; the Senators and Nuncios having not only ſubſcribed the General Confederacy, but, following the Example ſet them by the Primate, taken a ſolemn Oath to elect for their King none but a Native of *Poland*, who has neither Lands nor Troops out of the Kingdom. The diſſenting Nuncio's, who were excluded from giving their Votes in this Diet, withdrew ſome Days before, having firſt proteſted againſt the Injuries offered to their Rights; and we hear they have preſented a Memorial to the King of *Sweden*, to implore his Protection and Influence, that they may be reſtored to the Privileges they are entitled to, by Vir-

tue

tue of Treaties to which his Majeſty is Guarantee. The Meeting of the Diet of Election is fixed to the 5th of *Auguſt*.

The *Ruſſian* Troops, in *Courland*, are in a Readineſs to march, at a Moment's Warning, to encamp on the Frontiers of *Poland*.

Count *Lewolde*, the *Ruſſian* Ambaſſador, has delivered another Memorial to the Primate, ſince the Diet of Convocation broke up, in which, among other Things, he repreſents the dreadful Conſequences, which will inevitably enſue, if the Partiſans of King *Staniſlaus* ſhould be ſuffered to form Factions in his Favour.

The Conference ſaid to have been held between the Imperial Ambaſſador at *Warſaw*, and the Primate is pretty remarkable. The Primate, after having heard the Emperor's Declaration, is reported to have anſwered: *Sir, I ſhall keep no Secrets with your Excellency, be pleaſed therefore to take Notice, that I ſhall do all that is in my Power to reſtore King* Staniſlaus *to the Throne, and that, not by Force, but by the unanimous Conſent of the Republick.* To which, it is ſaid, the Ambaſſador replied: *I ſhall be as open and ſincere with your Highneſs, and muſt therefore tell you, that nothing will be omitted, on our Side.* To exclude *Staniſlaus*, which we ſhall endeavour to do, not by Force, but by the unanimous Conſent of the Republick.

TURKY PERSIA *and other* REMOTE COUNTRIES.

THE *Turks*, who eſcaped from the late Shipwrack of the *Algerine* Squadron, are ſo diſheartned at that Miſcarriage, that they refuſe to continue any longer in the Service for which they were inliſted.

Since the laſt Slaughter of the *Moors*, before *Oran*, on the 19th of *April*, *(of which we gave an Account in our Laſt)* and which far exceeded what was at firſt reported, they have entirely diſappeared, and have left that City in a perfect State of Tranquility; and, ſince the Misfortune of the *Algerines*, in *Archipelago*, they

ſeem to have given over all Thoughts of attempting any Thing this Summer.

We ſhall always in our BEE *have a very particular Regard to whatever we are ſatisfied is for the Advantage of the* TRADE *of* Great Britain; *ſince whenever* Trade *is* ruined, *we take it for granted our* Nation *is* undone: *We have beheld with the utmoſt Concern the* cruel *and* unjuſt Depredations *lately made by the* Spaniards *on our Merchants, whom we take to be the moſt uſeful Body of Men in the Kingdom: We have even known ſome of them do ſuch handſome and generous Actions, as too many who value themſelves upon their Birth, would never have the Hearts to perform. While the Wounds our Merchants lately received from the* Spaniards, *are ſtill* freſh *and* Bleeding, *and before they have received the leaſt Recompence for All their Loſſes, we can hardly conceive any People ſhould be cruel enough to endeavour to lay new Hardſhips upon them: That we may ſhew our ſincere Affection, in the Capacity of* BEES, *for this moſt valuable Body of Men, we ſhall inſert an Article in our future Pamphlets particularly deſigned for their* Service. *This Article ſhall be the* beſt Account *we can* poſſibly *get of all ſuch* Ships, *as either* come into, *or* fail out of *any of our* Ports.

An exact Liſt of all ſuch Veſſels as we are informed came into, *and* ſailed from, *any of our* Home Ports *from* Wedneſday, May the 30*th*, *to* Tueſday, June *the* 5*th*, *both Days inclusive; deſigned for the Uſe of Merchants, and other Perſons, who may have any Friends or Effects on Board ſuch Veſſels.*

Deal, May 28. The Fanny, Oliver, from Antigua, and the Clarendon, Ramſey, from Africa, ſailed this Morning for the River. Remains the St. Quintin, Burn, for Holland. Wind N. E.

Gravesend, May 28. Arrived the John, John Heath, from Norway; Mary and Margaret, William Hammond, Neptune, Warham Taylor, and the two Brothers, Peter Beeſon, from Dunkirk; Adventure, William Williams, and Juſtice Hendrick, Hendrick Breman, from Bremen; Neptune, John Major, from Stockholm; Endeavour, Anthony Hooper, from Riga, and Clarendon, William Ramſey, from Guinea. The Recovery, Wheatle, from Jamaica is arrived off Plymouth; and the Britannia, Caleb Grantham, and the Decker, Edward Williamſon, from London for Fort St. George, were left well

well the 14th of March, in Lat. 35 N. 20 Leagues to the Weſtward of the Meridian of Madera.

Plymouth, May 27. Since my laſt came in the Eagle, Dornford, from St. Remo for London.

Deal, May 29. Remains the St. Quintin, Burn, for Holland; the Fame, Hampton, is arrived in Dover Road, from Gallipoli. Wind E. N. E.

Graveſend, May 29. Arrived the Fanny, Thomas Oliver, from Antigua; and the Concord, Thomas Jenkins, from Dunkirk.

Deal, May 30. Remains the St. Quintin, Burn, for Holland. Arrived the Fame Galley, Hampton, from the Streights; the Friendſhip, Fenton, from Nevis; the Stubbington, Wyat, from Cadiz; Marquis. Pyke, and another Ship unknown, both from Hamburgh, and all ſailed for the River; the Recovery, Wheatle, from Jamaica. The Loyal Betty, Marſhal, from Jamaica, is arrived off Plymouth.

Graveſend, May 30. Arrived the Rebecca, Herman Elteſon, from Bremen; Mary, Ratie Worms, and the Happy Return, Thomas Maſon, from Hamburgh; Lyon, Adam Boulby, Edward, John Clarke, Sarah, John Davy, and Patientia, Peter Chriſtianſon, from Norway; and Edward and Elizabeth, William Orchard, from Dunkirk.

Falmouth, May 28. Yeſterday put in the Lymington, Hayman, of, and for Portſmouth from Gibraltar; as alſo the St. Peter Sloop of this Place, Pottor, for Penryn from Havre de Grace. Wind E.

Liverpool, May 29. Arrived at Lancaſter the 22d the Anae Galley, Machell, from St. Chriſtopher's (ſhe came from thence the 7th of April..

Southampton, May 30. Since my laſt came in the Mary, of and from Jerſey, Ballain; and the Jane, of and from Guernſey, Pitton. Sailed the Friendſhip, Janverin, of Southampton, for Oporto.

Portſmouth, May 31. On Tueſday anchored in Stoke's Bay the Redford of Topſham, Andrews, from South-Carolina for Amſterdam; and Yeſterday came in the Jane, Pitton, of and from Guernſey, with French-Wine, and the John and Mary, Trew, from Rotterdam, for this Place. The Wind being come to the South-Weſt, ſeveral homeward-bound Ships are ſailed from Spithead, Stoke's Bay, and the Motherbank, to the Eaſtward.

Deal, May 31. Remain the St. Quintin, Burn, for Amſterdam; the St. James, Warrin, for Jamaica; and the Marques, Pyke, from Hamburgh. This Day arrived the Induſtry, Friend, from Antigua. Wind S. W.

Graveſend, May 31. Arrived the Fame, Elias Hampton, from Gallipoli.

Graveſend, June 1. Arrived the Friendſhip, Tho. Fenton, from Nevis.

Portſmouth, June 2. This Morning came in the Sarah, Baſſet, and Coronation, Howard, both with Wine, from Guernſey, for this Place.

Deal, June 1. Yeſterday came down and ſailed thro' the John, Talbot, for Oporto. Remain the St. Quintin, Burn, for Holland; St. James, Waring, for Jamaica; White Horſe, Keat, for Newfoundland; and Marques, Pyke, from Hamburgh. Yeſterday arrived the Nonpareil, Wooton, for Montſerratt and Hungerford, Sutton, from St. Chriſtopher's. Wind N.

Deal, June 2. Remains St. James, Waring, for Jamaica; Marques Pyke, from Hamburgh; Young Susanna, Bailey, for Carolina; John, ———, for ditto, and Gibraltar. Yesterday came down and sailed the John and Martha, ———, for Dublin. This Day arrived and remains Capt. Mudey, from Virginia. The White Horse sailed Yesterday. Wind S. E.

Gravesend, June 2. Yesterday arrived the Samuel and Rebecca, John Cock, from Norway; and Granada, William Grey, from Dieppe. This Day the Hannah, Thomas Querk, from Carolina; Stubbington, William Wyatt, from Cadiz; and the Carteret, John de Carteret, from Roan.

Falmouth, May 31. This Day came in from cruising, his Majesty's Sloop the Grampus, Capt. Williams. Put in a Dutch Ship from the West-Indies, of and for Middleburg, whose Name is, as I had it from the Captain, Davit Pieter Capt. Hendrick Van Riot Camende Van Sequebo Resederende in Middleburg.

Dartmouth, June 1. Yesterday came in and sailed this Day the Three Brothers, of Cork, Boys, from Rotterdam, for Lisbon.

Livorpool, June 1. Arrived the William and Martha, Ward, from North-Carolina.

Deal, June 3. Last Night arrived the Pretty Betty, Marshal, from Jamaica. Came down and sailed thro' the King George, Harris, for Antigua; the ———, Curling, for Maryland. This Day arrived the Martha, Innis, from South-Barbary. Came down and sailed thro' the Sea-Nymph, Foster, for St. Malo's; the Douro, Landisield, for Oporto. Remains the St. James, Waring, for Jamaica; the Industry, John Friend, from Antigua; and the Bacchus, John Rollings, from Boulogne.

Gravesend, June 4. Arrived the Eagle, Josiah Dornford, from St. Remo; and the Lovely Betty, Ralph Marshal, from Jamaica.

DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES.

To which is added,

The DRONE's COLLECTION:

Being an Account of several Curious Particulars *faithfully extracted from the* Publick Papers, *for the Use of such* inquisitive Readers, *as have more* Time *upon their Hands than they know what to do with.*

London, *June*, 5.

WE hear that his Majesty will go on Saturday next to the House of Peers with the usual State, to pass such Bills as shall be then ready for the Royal Assent, and

to

to put an End to this preſent Seſſions of Parliament with a gracious Speech.

Laſt Week her Grace the Dutcheſs of Kendal, together with her Niece the Counteſs of Walſingham, ſet out for Aix la Chapelle, to make Uſe of the Waters.

Yeſterday at Noon a General Council was held at St. James's, and in the Evening a Meſſenger was diſpatched to the Earl of Waldegrave, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the Court of France.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Walpole, accompanied by ſeveral Perſons of Quality and Diſtinction, will go down to Houghton-Hall in Norfolk ſoon after the riſing of the Parliament, in order to reſide there for three Weeks; and we hear that he intends to keep open Houſe for the Entertainment of the Country during his Stay there.

Laſt Night their Royal Highneſſes the Duke and the Princeſs Amelia, were at the New Theatre in the Hay-Market, and ſaw the Opera of Opera's, or Tom Thumb the Great, ſet to Muſick after the Italian manner; and the ſame met with univerſal Applauſe, the Humour being entirely new.

On Sunday laſt died the Lady Chapman, at her Houſe at Tottenham High-Croſs, after a tedious Indiſpoſition.

On Tueſday laſt came on at Baſingſtoke in Hampſhire, the Choice of a Lecturer for the ſaid Town; the Candidates were the Rev. Mr. Hoyle, the Rev. Mr. Celia, and the Rev. Mr. Wharton; and the latter was choſen by a Majority of Voices.

Capt. Vanbrughs two Sons, who were lately innoculated for the Small-Pox, are in a fair way of Recovery.

On Sunday Se'nnight died at Norwich, in the 80th Year of his Age, Robert Bene, Eſq; a very worthy and loyal Magiſtrate, and Father of that City. He was Sheriff in the Year 1694, Mayor in 1710, and in the Reign of the late Queen Anne, one of its Repreſentatives in Parliament.

And on Wedneſday laſt Mr. Edward King, who was Sheriff of the ſaid City in 1729, was unanimouſly choſen Alderman of the Ward beyond the Water, in the room of Robert Bene, Eſq; deceaſed.

On

On Sunday laſt died at Kingſton upon Thames, Mrs. Martha Crew, a Widow Gentlewoman, aged 94 Years, by whoſe Death an Eſtate of 600 l. per Annum devolves to her two Nieces.

On Saturday Night laſt was interred in Greenwich Church, the Corpſe of Mrs. Brewer, a Maiden Gentlewoman, who died there lately poſſeſſed of a conſiderable Fortune. She had preſented to the ſaid Church in her Life-time, a fine Silver Baſon to be uſed in Chriſtenings. She left by her Will 40 l. per Annum for ever towards inſtructing and cloathing the Charity Girls of that Pariſh; and likewiſe 40 l. a piece to as many old Maids and Widows as ſhe was Years old.

A Maid Servant belonging to Mr. Jones at the Royal Bagnio in Newgate-ſtreet, being very attentive on Sunday laſt to an Anthem then performing in St. Paul's Cathedral, had her Pocket cut off, wherein were ſeven Guineas and ſome Silver.

A Proclamation has been publiſhed ordering all Ships which come from any Port on the Coaſt of *Africa* between *Cape de las Tres Forcas* and *Cape Roſat* to obſerve their Quarentine for 40 Days. This Proclamation was occaſioned by the Governments having received certain Information that the Kingdom of *Tripoli* is viſited with the Plague.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Robert Mac Carty, Eſq; Commander of his Majeſty's Ship the Romney, to be Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majeſty's Iſland of Newfoundland, and the Fort and Garriſon of Placentia.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Gabriel Johnſon, Eſq, to be Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over his Majeſty's Province of North Carolina in America.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Iſaac Garnier, Eſq; to be Apothecary General to the Army, in the room of Thomas Graham, Eſq; deceaſed.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Sir Wynham Knatchbull, Baronet, to be Sheriff of the County of Kent, in the room of Sir Brooke Bridges, Baronet, deceaſed.

We

We hear that the Princeſs Royal will be ſpeedily declared Governeſs of the Electorate of Hanover, and alſo of the Dutchies of Brunſwick-Lunenburg, Zell, &c. and that her Royal Highneſs with her future Conſort the Prince of Orange, will take up their principal Reſidence at Herenhauſen, and the Caſtle of Hanover.

They write from Leghorn, that an Engliſh Ship was arrived there in three Days from Port-Mahon, and reports that the three Men of War that went to Sallee to demand the Britiſh Merchantmen which the Rovers of that Place had lately carried into their Port, were returned to Mahon without Succeſs, the Infidels inſiſting that the ſame were lawful Prize, on account of the Portugueſe that were found on Board them, and that their Cargoes were intirely the Property of thoſe Paſſengers.

The four Troops of Horſe Guards, and the two Troops of Grenadier Guards, were reviewed by his Majeſty on Thurſday laſt in Hide Park.

The Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke, and the Princeſſes, were likewiſe preſent at the ſame.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. William Anne Keppel, Earl of Albemarle, Colonel of a Regiment of Foot at Gibraltar, and one of the Lords of his Majeſty's Bedchamber, kiſſed the King's Hand on his being appointed Colonel of the Third Troop of Life Guards, in the room of the late Earl of Cholmondeley.

We are credibly informed, that the Earl of Albermarle's Regiment of Foot is not yet diſpoſed of.

The Bill of MORTALITY.

Chriſten'd	Males	151	Buried	Males	299
	Females	190		Females	279
	In all	341		In all	578

Decreaſed in the Burials this Week 27.

The State of LITERATURE *in Foreign Parts.*

WE are pleaſed to find that the Publick have received in ſo kind a Manner, our late Account of the Life of Saladin, *that celebrated Sultan, upon whom our own King* Richard *the firſt made War in the Holy Land.*

The

The Life of Saladin, *of which we gave the Publick an Abridgment, was indeed a curious Piece, and never yet appeared but in two Tongues* (viz.) *In the Arabick in which it was wrote originally, and in the Latin Tranſlation of which we took Notice. We ſhall at preſent give our Readers an Extract of part of the ſecond and third Volumes of the Hiſtory of the Chineſe Aſtronomy, a Book wrote by Father* Gaubil, *a learned Jeſuit, and of which we have already taken ſome Notice in our* BEE, Numb. XII.

This Book was printed at *Paris*, and is entitled, *Obſervations Mathematiques, Aſtronomiques, Geographiques et Phyſiques, tirees des anciens Livres Chinois, &c.* Or, Mathematical, Aſtronomical, Geographical and Phyſical Obſervations, taken from ancient Chineſe Books, *&c.*

In the Year of CHRIST 164, certain Foreigners, whom Father *Gaubil* believes to have been Subjects of the *Roman* Empire, arrived in *China*; and in that ſame Year an Aſtronomer, call'd *Thang-Heng*, made an Armillary, and a common Sphere, a Celeſtial Globe, a Tube to obſerve the Stars, and a Book to explain the Uſe of theſe Inſtruments. This Book is loſt, but in the Hiſtory of the *Hans* is a Deſcription of the Sphere, which was made of Braſs. Notwithſtanding theſe Aſſiſtances, Aſtronomy was brought to no great Perfection, even in the Days of the laſt Princes of the Dynaſty of the *Hans*. The Reaſon which Father *Gaubil* aſſigns for it is, that in thoſe Times their whole Aſtronomy conſiſted in arbitrary Combinations, to find Epochs for Days and Years of the Cycle of 60, the Character of which they ſuppoſed bore a Relation to the Heavens, the Earth and to Men: And (2) becauſe the greater Part of the Aſtronomers in the Days of the *Hans*, did not believe, that the Computation of the Motion of the Stars was grounded upon unalterable Principles. They imagined that the good or bad Actions of Princes often influenced and changed their Motions, particularly, with Regard to the Eclipſes of the Sun: And tho' the Aſtronomers under the enſuing Dynaſties plainly confuted their falſe Principle of the Aſtronomers under the Dynaſty of the *Hans*, they have nevertheleſs had Recourſe to it themſelves, when by a miſtaken Calculation of an Eclipſe they have

have incurred the Forfeiture of their Eſtates, their Employs, or their Honour. They have likewiſe often endeavoured to ingratiate themſelves into the Favour of their Princes at the Expence of Truth. Thus in the Year 1725, there being an Approximation of four Planets, the *Chineſe*, on this Occaſion, inſerted in their Annals an Approximation of the ſeven Planets, which they eſteem a diſtinguiſhing Mark of the Favour of Heaven to a Prince under whoſe Reign this happens. In the mean Time, this fictitious Record will be the Occaſion of many falſe Syſtems in the Authors of future Ages.

During the Dynaſties which followed thoſe of the *Haus*, the *Chineſe* had ſeveral Aſtronomers, whoſe Works have been handed down to us, by which we ſee, that there were ſeveral Diſcoveries made from Time to Time, tending to the Improvement of Aſtronomy, or at leaſt to correct the Errors of that which was practiced in the Days of the *Haus*. We ſhall not follow our Author Step by Step in relating the ſeveral Particulars of theſe Amendments, but ſhall confine our Remarks to ſome few Inſtances of them.

In-hi, an Aſtronomer, under the Dynaſty of the *Tſins*, was the firſt *Chineſe*, who is known to have taken Notice of the *proper Motion of the fix'd Stars*.

Till the middle of the fifth Century of the Chriſtian Æra, the *Chineſe* Aſtronomers ſuppoſed a fix'd Star at the Pole of the Earth, which they call'd the Star of the Pole. *Tſon-tchong*, a Chineſe Aſtronomer, who liv'd in thoſe Days, diſcover'd that this Star had its Revolution from the Eaſt by the Weſt, and that it muſt be diſtinguiſh'd from the fix'd Point, call'd the *Boreal Pole*.

We find that the *Chineſe* Aſtronomers were acquainted with the Southern and Northern Latitude of the Moon, before the Year 550; but till then they had no Rules to know the Variation of that Latitude, by what we call the Parallax of Latitude. They had likewiſe no very certain Rules for calculating the Beginning, Middle and End of an Eclipſe to a Moment. Their Rules for knowing the Quantity of an Eclipſe were erroneous. *Tchang-ſe-ſin* laid down Rules on every one of theſe Points;

and our Author gives a pretty extenſive Account of them, under that Article of his third Volume, and ſubmits it to the Judgment of thoſe who read that Chapter, how far this Method ought to meet with Approbation.

In the Year 721. an Eclipſe being calculated according to the common Method, and the Calculation found to be faulty, the Emperor *Hiuentſong* ſent for a famous *Chineſe Bonze*, call'd *Y-Hang*, of the Sect of *Fo*, to come to Court. This *Bonze* employ'd the utmoſt of his Skill in forming the beſt Syſtem of Aſtronomy he was able. He then apply'd his Method to the Figures and Numbers which are in the Claſſical Books, and particularly to the Number *Ta-yeu*, that is, *great Plenty*, propoſed by *Confucius*, and this Number he took for the Title of his Aſtronomical Work. But this Aſtronomer was caſt into the utmoſt Perplexity, at a time when he leaſt expected it. He had given the Calculation of two Eclipſes of the Sun, with a full Aſſurance that it might be depended upon, and accordingly order'd it to be obſerv'd throughout the whole Empire. On the Day fix'd for one of them, there happen'd to be a clear Sky, almoſt all over *China*, but not the leaſt Sign of an Eclipſe appear'd. The *Bonze* conceal'd his Uneaſineſs at this Diſappointment, and while he was employ'd (as Father *Gaubil* obſerves) in rectifying the Principles, which had been the Occaſion of his erroneous Calculation, he caus'd a Book to be publiſh'd, in which he pretended to prove, that the Heavens had vary'd from their common Rules of Motion, which ought to have produc'd the Eclipſe. *Y-Hang* was buſy'd in preparing, with a great deal of Aſſiduity, a compleat Courſe of Aſtronomy, when Death ſnatch'd him away, in the 45th Year of his Age. Certain Mathematicians, appointed by the Emperor, digeſted his Writings into Order, and his Work was publiſh'd and approv'd throughout the whole Empire.

At the Year 806 of the Chriſtian Æra, our Author mentions a Paſſage of the *Chineſe* Hiſtory, which aſſures us, that the Compaſs was in Uſe in the Form we now have it, at that Time, which was under the Reign of *Hiuenſong*: But (according to Father *Gaubil*) the Uſe of the Needle was known in *China* before the Reign of that Prince;

Prince; for he aſſures us, he found the Uſe of the Compaſs, to know the North and South, mention'd in a Book which was written about the Concluſion of the Dynaſty of the *Hans*. He adds, that the Needle is expreſly mention'd in that Book. Another *Chineſe*, quoted by our Author, proves, that in the Beginning of the twelfth Century, they were acquainted in *China* with the Declination of the Compaſs, and that, before the Jeſuits came into *China*, *Tching*, a Prince of the Imperial Family of the *Mings*, had given Rules to know the Quotity of the Declination, by the Application of the Needle upon a meridian Line.

In the 13th Century, *Co-cheou-king*, of the Province of *Petcheli*, made great Alteration in the *Chineſe* Syſtem of Aſtronomy. The Science of Aſtronomy, written in the *Chineſe* Tongue, according to the *European* Syſtem, under the late Emperor *Cham-hi*, ſays in expreſs Terms, that *Co-cheou-king* was the firſt who had any Knowledge of ſpherical Trigometry. Father *Gaubil* makes us hope, that when he has retriev'd this Treatiſe entire, if he finds any thing in it worthy the Tranſlation he will oblige the Publick with it. Our Author ſays, that he is not certain, whether this Aſtronomer himſelf, by the Rules of Trigonometry, or whether he learn'd it of the foreign Mathematicians, who were then at the Court of *China*.

After the Death of this Aſtronomer, the *Chineſe* very much neglected that Science. It was almoſt entirely loſt when *Hong-Vou*, the Founder of the *Mings*, who govern'd the Empire till the Year 1644, apply'd himſelf to the Recovery of it. This Prince reviv'd the Syſtem of *Co-cheou-king*, and introduc'd ſome *Mahometans* into the Tribunal of Mathematicks. Notwithſtanding the Care of *Hang-Vou*, and his Succeſſors, Aſtronomy grew every Day more uncertain, and about the Year 1573, the *Mahometans* were as much out in their Calculations as the *Chineſe*. About that Time it was, that Prince *Tchin*, and *Hing-y-lou*, the Aſtronomer, undertook to re-eſtabliſh Science: And Father *Gaubil* aſſures us, that their Undertaking and Induſtry cannot be enough commended, the Works of theſe two Authors being the beſt the *Chineſe* have. But, in the Height of their Endeavours,

the *European* Aſtronomy began to be known in *China*. The Jeſuits firſt gave an Idea of it to the great Men of that Country, they ſpoke in Praiſe of it to the Princes, and the Court at laſt reſolv'd to conſide the Tribunal of Mathematicks wholly to theſe Fathers. It was by this Means the Chriſtian Religion was introduc'd at the Court of *Peking*, and the preſent Emperor has declar'd, that he kept *Europeans* at his Court, only on Account of the Knowledge they have in the Mathematicks, and in regulating the Calendar.

Here Father *Gaubil* ends his Abridgment of the Hiſtory of the *Chineſe* Aſtronomy; the third Volume contains only Proofs of what he has advanc'd in the Hiſtorical Part. He here explains the Syſtems of ſome *Chineſe* Aſtronomers with their Calculations, and Tables, reduc'd to our Way of reckoning, more at large than he has done in the former Part.

All the inference we can draw from this Work is, that we muſt not expect to find any Aſſiſtance in the Chineſe Aſtronomy towards perfecting of our own; ſince they themſelves have abondoned their Syſtems to embrace ours, and in this Point render that Homoge to *Europe*, which they refuſe it in every other. He adds, however, with Juſtice, that this Work will be of Uſe, to give a juſt Idea of this Matter, which has been ſo much talked of, and to form a ſounder Judgment of the Hiſtory of the Chronology and Obſervations of the *Chineſe*.

AMSTERDAM *April*, 1733.

Meſſrs. Weſtein and Smith of this City, have lately publiſhed Propoſals for Printing by ſubſcription a large Work, entituled:

NOtitia *Hungariæ novæ Geographica, diviſa in Partes* IV. *Quarum prima, Hungariam Cis-Danubianam; Altera Trans-Danubianam; Tertia Cis-Tibiſcanam; Quarta Trans-Tibiſcanam; Univerſum* XLVIII. *Comitatibus deſignatam, exhibit. Regionis ſitus, Terminos, Montes, Campos, Fluvios, Lacus, Thermas, Cæli ſoliſque ingenium, naturæ munera, et prodigia, incolas variarum Gentium, atque eorum mores; Provinciarum Magiſtratus, illuſtres et nobiles*

biles Familias, Urbes, Arces, Oppida et Vicos, propemodum omnes designat. Singulorum præterea ortus et incrementa, Belli Pacisque conversiones et presentem habitum. Auctore Matthia Bel. Accedunt Samuelis Mikovinii *Mappæ, singulorum Comitatuum, Chorographiæ, Methodo certa concinnatæ.* IV. Vol. in Folio.

That is,

A Geographical Account of Modern Hungary, divided into 4 Parts, &c. *by* Matthew Bell, *&c. in* 4 Volumes in Folio.

We have no occasion to expatiate upon the merit of this Work. Every one knows how well a Specimen of it, which the Author published at *Nuremburg*, about ten Years ago, was received and approved by the Publick. We shall therefore only mention the chief Articles of the Proposals.

This work is proposed to be printed upon a fine Paper, with a beautiful Letter, the same as the Specimen.

The two first Volumes are rated at eight, and the four last at six Imperial Florins (N. B. *an Imperial Florin, or Florin of the Empire, is about* 2s. 4d. *Ster.*) each Volume.

The Subscribers to pay for the first Volume down, for the second at the Delivery of the first, and so each Volume before hand. The subscription will be closed on the first of *July*, when the work will be put in the Press, and no more Copies be printed than are subscribed for.

Subscriptions are taken at Messrs. *Westein* and *Smiths* in *Amsterdam*, and at the Principal Booksellers in most of the great Cities of *Europe*, where are likewise to be seen the Proposals at large.

VENICE, 1733.

Signor Antonio Vallisnieri has published a Collection of his Father's Works, under the Title: *Opere Fisico-Mediche, Stampate & Manoscritte del Kavalier Antonio Vallisnieri, raccolte da Antonio, suo Figliuolo, Corredate d'una Prefazione in genere sopra tutte, d'una in particolare sopra il Vocabolario della Storia naturale:* (that is, *The Physico-Medical*

cal Works, printed and manuſcript, of the Chevalier Antonio Vallisnieri, *collected by his Son, with a double Preface, &c.*) in two Volumes in Folio.

MISCELLANY POEMS, SONGS, &c.

IN our Poetick Article we ſhall now and then inſert ſuch Obſervations *as we hope may be of ſome* uſe *both to Gentlemen who write Verſes themſelves, and to thoſe who would* Judge *of Poetry. At preſent we take leave to obſerve that there is hardly a better way to* fire *a Man's* Genius *who has really any, than for him to read a piece of Poetry out of ſome Author he likes, and who is worth imitating, juſt before he begins to compoſe himſelf: If he is a Man of a* fine Taſte, *and a* lively Imagination, *he will infallibly catch ſome of the* Beauties *of his favourite Author, and, almoſt inſenſibly fall into the ſame* Manner *of thinking and writing.* Mr. Dryden *in the Preface before his excellent Trajedy entitled,* All for Love, *which he wrote in* Imitation *of* Shakeſpear, *obſerves very prettily that by endeavouring to* imitate Shakeſpear, *he had at leaſt* out done himſelf. *We ſhall lay before our Readers a* Morning Hymn *in which it is evident the Gentleman who compoſed it formed himſelf upon the late* Mr. Addiſon: *Our Author with the aſſiſtance of a* fine Taſte, *has happily caught that* Noble Simplicity *in which conſiſts the* true Sublime, *and for which the late* Mr. Addiſon *was ſo very Remarkable. We could almoſt venture to aſſert that our Author before he took up his own Pen, had been juſt reading a certain piece of Divine Poetry compoſed by* Mr. Addiſon, *which we ſhall lay before our Readers the better to* illuſtrate *the* Obſervation *we have made.*

An Hymn by the late Mr. *Addiſon.*

I.

WHEN all thy Mercies, O my God,
My riſing Soul ſurveys;
Tranſported with the View, I'm loſt
In Wonder, Love, and Praiſe:

II. O

II.

O how shall Words with equal Warmth
The Gratitude declare
That glows within my Ravish'd Heart!
But thou canst read it there.

III.

Thy Providence my Life sustain'd
And all my Wants redrest,
When in the silent Womb I lay,
And hung upon the Breast.

IV.

To all my weak Complaints and Cries
Thy Mercy lent an ear,
'Ere yet my feeble Thoughts had learnt
To form themselves in Pray'r.

V.

Unnumber'd Comforts to my Soul
Thy tender Care bestow'd,
Before my Infant Heart conceiv'd
From whom those Comforts flow'd.

VI.

When in the slipp'ry Paths of Youth
With heedless Steps I ran,
Thine Arm unseen convey'd me safe
And led me up to Man;

VII.

Through hidden Dangers, Toils, and Deaths,
It gently clear'd my Way,
And through the pleasing Snares of Vice,
More to be fear'd than they.

VIII.

When worn with Sickness oft hast Thou
With Health renew'd my Face,
And when in Sins and Sorrows sunk
Reviv'd my Soul with Grace.

IX.

Thy bounteous Hand with worldly Bliss
Has made my Cup run o'er,
And in a kind and faithful Friend
Has doubled all my Store.

X. *Ten*

X.

Ten thouſand thouſand precious Gifts
My Daily Thanks employ,
Nor is the leaſt a chearful Heart,
That taſte thoſe Gifts with Joy.

XI.

Through ev'ry Period of my Life
Thy Goodneſs I'll purſue,
And after Death in diſtant Worlds
Thy glorious Theme renew.

XII.

When Nature fails, and Day and Night
Divide thy Works no more,
My Ever-grateful Heart, O Lord,
Thy Mercy ſhall adore.

XIII.

Through all Eternity to Thee
A joyful Song I'll raiſe,
For oh! Eternity's too ſhort
To utter all thy Praiſe.

HAVING laid before our Readers *Mr.* Addiſon's *Hymn, We ſhall now lay before them the other, which a good Judge will eaſily perceive was formed upon it. We muſt however obſerve that the latter is very far from being a* Servile Imitation *of the Former: It is only ſuch a* diſtant *imitation as demonſtrates the Author to be a Man of* Taſte *and* Genius; *and that he is infinitely above following the Example of thoſe* little Writers, *who when ever they pretend to imitate ſome* celebrated Poet, *cannot forbear copying his very Phraſes and Expreſſions.*

One thing may farther be obſerved to the advantage of the two Hymns before us; Namely, that there is nothing in either of them which has the leaſt Tincture of any particular Sect *in Religion. The Thoughts in both are* open *and* generous, *ſo that each of them may be devoutly repeated, without the leaſt ſcruple or heſitation, by any perſon of any Religion which does but maintain the Exiſtence of a* Supream Being, *and that the World is governed by Him.*

A Morning

A Morning Hymn.

(1)

ON Thee each Morning, O my God,
My waking thoughts attend,
In whom are founded all my Hopes;
And all my wishes end.

(2)

My Soul in pleasing Wonder lost,
Thy boundless Love surveys,
And fir'd with Grateful Zeal prepares
Her Sacrifice of Praise.

(3)

Thou lead'st me through the Maze of Sleep
And bring'st me safe to Light
And with the same Paternal Care
Conduct'st my steps till Night.

(4)

When Evening Slumbers press mine Eyes,
With thy Protection blest,
In Peace and Safety I commit
My wearied limbs to Rest.

(5)

My Spirit in thy hands secure
Fears no approaching Ill
For whether waking or asleep
Thou, Lord, art with me still.

(6)

What fit return can I weak Flesh
Make to Almighty Power!
For so much Goodness so much Love!
Such Mercies every Hour!

(7)

I'll daily to the astonish'd World
His Wond'rous Acts Proclaim,
Whilst all with Me shall praises sing,
With me shall bless his Name.

(8)

At Morn and Noon, and Night, I'll still
The Growing work pursue;

And him alone will praiſe, to Whom
Alone all Praiſe is due.

Advertiſement.

WE *have received a* Copy of Verſes *in praiſe of a* late Performance; *but though we readily grant that* Work *has its* Beauties, *we can by no Means allow it to be a* perfect Piece, *or to deſerve thoſe* extravagant Commendations *which our Correſpondent gives it. Were we inclined to be* ill natured *we are pretty confident we could oblidge the* Publick, *and even our Correſpondent himſelf (if he did not write the* Poem *he commends) to think as we do of this Piece*

The Prices of all *Stocks*; The *Discount* and *Premium* of their *Bonds*; The Course of *Exchange*, and the Prices of the most *Staple Merchandizes* for *ready Money*, as they stood respectively on *Wednesday* the 1st Day of *June*, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon.

STOCKS.

Bank	£150 7 8ths a £151
India	£162 1 4th
South Sea	£103 5 8ths a £104
Ditto Annuity	£110 3 8ths a 1 half
3 per C. Ann. 1726	£103 1 8th a 1 4th
Ditto 1731	£103 1 8th a 1 4th
Million Bank	£115 1 half
Equivalent	£111 a £112
African	30
York Buildings	No Transfer
Royal Aff. 100l paid in	£107 1 half
Lon. Aff. £31 pd. in	£3 5 8ths a 3 4ths
Bank Circulation	71

The Course of EXCHANGE, &c.

Amsterdam	35 1
Ditto at Sight	34 10 a 11
Rotterdam	35 2
Antwerp	35 4
Hamburg	34
Paris at 1 Day's Date	32 1 8th
Cadiz	41 7 8ths
Madrid	42
Bilboa	41 1 half
Leghorn	50 1 half
Genoua	53 3 4ths
Venice	49
Lisbon	5s 5d a 7 8ths
Porto	5s 4d a 7 8ths
Dublin	10 1 half a 3 8ths

Interest per Cent.——Bonds, &c.

3 1 half	India	51 13s a 14s	51 13s a 14s	51 12s a 14s P
	Ditto 3 per Cent.	41 04s a 05s	41 4s a 5s	31 4s a 41 Pre
4	50l South Sea	21 15s a 16s	21 16s	21 15s a 16s P
3	20l Prizes	21 06s 06d	21 16s 6d	21 16s 6d
3	Blanks	81	81	81

N. B. The India Stock Transfer Books will be shut from the 21st instant to the 19th of July next; and the Dividend, due at Midsummer next, will be paid the 31st of the said July

ANNUITIES, viz.

14l per Cent. at 25 a 14th
1704 to 1708 inclusive 26
1 half } Ys. Pur.

91 pr. C. A. 1710 7 7 8ths

Lottery 1710.

Prizes for 9 1 half Years from Lady Day last, 6 3 4ths a 7 Years Purchase.

Blanks for 10 Years from Michaelmas last, 51 1s per Set.

Three 1 half per Cent. Annuity 5 per Cent. Prem.

		Given for.	Paid off.	No.
In Exch.	12th 2 Shillings Aid, 1731	1000000	919900	69
	1 Shilling Aid, 1732	500000	226200	
	Malt 1732	750000	204437	
	Salt	300000	75000	15

Prices of Gold, Silver, and Pieces of Eight.

GOLD in Bars, per Ounce — 3l 18s 1d
ditto in Coin — 3l 18s 1d
Pillar Pieces of Eight — 5s 4d 1 half to 5 8ths
ditto Mexico — 5s 4d 3 8ths to 1 half
Silver in Bars Standard — 5s 4d 1 4th

Grocery Wares by the C.

Almonds Jordan 3 l 15 s o d
Ditto Valentia 3 l o s o d
Raisins of the Sun N 1 l 11 s o d
Ditto Malaga —— 19 s o d
Currans new —— 45 s
Prunes French —— 17 s
Figs —— 20 s o d
Sugar Jamaica Muse. 16 s a 20 s
Fine ditto —— 28 s a 34 s
Loaf Sug. dub. Refi. 8 d 1 half to 9 d
Molasses of London —— 8 s 6 d
Rice of Carolina 14 s a 14 s 6 d
Bees Wax East Country 6 l o s
Brimstone —— 16 s o d

Grocery Wares by the lb.

Cinamon —— 7 s 8 d
Cloves —— 9 s 1 d
Mace —— —— 15 s o d
Nutmegs —— —— 8 s 7 d
Pepper for home Consump. 16 d

Drugs by the C.

Allom Roach —— 21 s o d
Almonds bitter 28 s o d
Annifeed of Alicant 48 s
Assafœtida —— 8 l a 14 l
Coffee —— —— uncertain
Gentian —— 28 s o d
Gum Sandrack —— none
Harts Horns the C. wt. none
Myrrh —— 9 l a 11 l o d

Dying Wares, by the lb. C. & Ton

Cocheneal per l. at 18 s o d
Indico French —— 2 s 11 d
Indico Guatimalo —— 2 s a 3 s
Ditto Labore —— none
Annotto —— 6 s 7 d
Verdigreece —— 12 d a 16 d
Gum Sticklack — 4 l to 10 l
Inglass —— 18 d a 4 s o d
Gum Arabick, per C. 65 s

Oil, Tallow, and Whale Fins.

Oil Lin Jars —— 5 l a 8 l
Greenland ditto —— none
New England Linseed — 30 l
Ditto Rape —— —— — 19 l
Town Melt Tallow 36 s o d
Country Tallow — 35 s o d
Irish Tallow —— 30 s a 32 s
Greenl. Wh. Fins per T. 630 l a 635 l
New England ditto per C. 25 l

Hemp, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, &c.

Hemp Riga per C. 24 s a 25 s
Ditto Petersburgh 23 s a 24 s
Pitch of Carolina per C. 4 s 9 d
Tar of ditto per Barr. 10 s
Ditto Stockholm per Last 10 l
Rosin black and yellow 9 s a 11 s
Turpentine common 9 s a 10 s
Pot Ashes Russia — 30 s a 32 s
Ditto East Country 25 s a 26 s
Soap Marble —— 40 s to 46 s

Lead, Tin, Copper and Iron, viz.

Lead fodr. cont. 19 C. one half 00
Board at —— 14 l a 14 l 10 s
Tin in Blocks per C. — 4 l 0 s
Copper English —— 5 l 5 s
Ditto Ordinary — 4 l 16 s a 5 l
Copper of Barbary 90 l a 100 l
Iron of Bilboa per Ton 15 l 5 s

Woollen Factory of England.

Colchester Bays Crown 13 d
Red List 6 Seals 13 d & 6 s p
Perper Kertens Ells 22 s o d
Chudleis —— —— 22 s o d
Moch Sandford — —, 21 s o d
Second ditto —— 22 s 6 d
Prime ditto —— —— 24 s o d

Wine, Brandy and Rum, &c.

Porto red per Pipe 32 l a 34 l
Ditto white —— none
Lisbon red —— 35 l a 40 l
Ditto white —— 26 l a 28 l
Sherry —— —— 26 l
Ditto old —— 30 l
Canary new —— 25 l a 28 l
Ditto old —— 32 l a 34 l
Florence per Chest —— 3 l 5 s
French red per Hhd 30 l a 40 l
Ditto white — ditto — 20 l
Mountain Malaga old 24 l 00 l
Ditto new —— 20 l a 21 l
Brandy Fr. per Gall. 6 s a 6 s 8 d
Rum Jamaica —— 7 s
Ditto Lewd. Islands 6 s 4 d 6 s 10 d

Corn, Malt, Hops, &c.

Wheat 8 Gall. to the Bush. and 8 Bush. to the Qr. 19 s a 22 a 25 s
Rye —— 14 s a 15 s a 16 s
Barley —— 12 s a 14 s a 15 s
Oats —— 8 s a 10 s a 12 s
Boiling Pease 16 s a 18 s a 20 s
Hog ditto —— 14 s a 18 s
Beans —— 14 s a 16 s a 19 s
Tares — 18 s a 20 s a 23 s
Malt Pale — 17 s a 19 s a 20 s
Ditto brown 16 s a 17 s a 18 s
Rapeseed per Last new 10 l a 11 l
Flaxseed ditto — — 12 l a 14 l
Hempseed ditto 9 l a 10 l a 11 l
Hops new 1732 7 l 10 s a 10 l 10 s
Coals in the Pool —— 23 s

Sundry Sorts of Merchandize.

Cork from Port 20 a 23 per C
Tortoishel per lb. — 6 s a 8 s
Lime Juice per Gall. — 1 s 3 d
Stock Fish per C. — 12 s a 14 s
Lignum Vitæ per Ton 3 l a 5 l
Hamb. Pipe staves per M. 23 l
Hogshead ditto —— 19 l
Barrel ditto —— 11 l
Elephants Teeth 2 to C. 13 l 10 s